

T G Y K L K Y P P A T E F Z G C R A A O
 U T K N E S R L U E T G G P V N Z A L T
 H E U R P N L T L T T L T U O K C O N K
 E U P M N F J R L O R E A F P L X O D E
 X D Z D Y Y D P I K E W L E P K Y B V E
 V C G W P E Y X C N C N K O W P V U J S
 Z Q K U C J A M A O O I N K M N V H E M
 O G D A T R E S W I M V L C S E T V A E
 V G D J P N L T T T B N J M G K R I S D
 Q D T E D X W A Y E I Y G T E U P A Z O
 E K E V E P C I C L N J X C C R Q A S K
 Q W L O P I H B T E A T L H N C Y N U E
 B W O D L L P T H D T N T T E G A R D E
 F X M P L F H V S P I W Q Z C P B U M A
 D I E U N E T J W D O T E V S P B F N Q
 Y R R T P E I N D R N Z M E E O B F G G
 A O E M S K F H G L W R F N N E X C J V
 R D S S T A W R Z Z G I K L E H W H T S
 E I K W E F S U D X L F B V S L X Y V Y
 D Z R A D T Q I X Z M Q R H X L L X Q Y

1. When a cell's telomeres become too short, the cell goes into _____.
2. The Programmable Lifespan Timer project works with this organism.
3. At the end of each chromatid, _____ can be found.
4. The _____ of the MAK31 gene will cause the yeast telomeres to lengthen.
5. How long an organism lives.
6. This enzyme adds nucleotides to the end of telomeres after every cell cycle.
7. After accumulating data points, _____ are made to visualize information.
8. _____ cassettes are made by PCR amplification to delete genes.
9. After each DNA _____, telomeres shorten.
10. The presence of RAD52 allows for homologous _____ to occur, so the yeast cells in senescence can recover.